

is intended for use in conjunction with other clinical laboratory findings.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance document entitled "Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: *Plasmodium* species Antigen Detection Assays." See § 866.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[73 FR 29054, May 20, 2008]

§ 866.3405 Poliovirus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Poliovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to poliovirus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of poliovirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify polioviruses from clinical specimens or from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of poliomyelitis (polio) and provides epidemiological information on this disease. Poliomyelitis is an acute infectious disease which in its serious form affects the central nervous system resulting in atrophy (wasting away) of groups of muscles, ending in contraction and permanent deformity.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.3410 *Proteus* spp. (Weil-Felix) serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Proteus* spp. (Weil-Felix) serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents), derived from the bacterium *Proteus vulgaris* used in agglutination tests (a specific type of antigen-antibody reaction) for the detection of antibodies to rickettsia (virus-like bacteria) in serum. Test results aid in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Rickettsiae* and provide epidemiological information on these diseases. Rickettsia are generally

transmitted by arthropods (e.g., ticks and mosquitoes) and produce infections in humans characterized by rash and fever (e.g., typhus fever, spotted fever, Q fever, and trench fever).

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25047, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38792, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3415 *Pseudomonas* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Pseudomonas* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents), used to identify *Pseudomonas* spp. from clinical specimens or from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Pseudomonas*. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a major cause of hospital-acquired infections, and has been associated with urinary tract infections, eye infections, burn and wound infections, blood poisoning, abscesses, and meningitis (inflammation of brain membranes). *Pseudomonas pseudomallei* causes melioidosis, a chronic pneumonia.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3460 Rabiesvirus immunofluorescent reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Rabiesvirus immunofluorescent reagents are devices that consist of rabiesvirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify rabiesvirus in specimens taken from suspected rabid animals. The identification aids in the diagnosis of rabies in patients exposed by animal bites and provides epidemiological information on rabies. Rabies is an acute infectious disease of the central nervous system which, if undiagnosed, may be fatal. The disease

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is commonly transmitted to humans by a bite from a rabid animal.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 866.3470 Reovirus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Reovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to reovirus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of reovirus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Reoviruses are thought to cause only mild respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25047, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38792, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3480 Respiratory syncytial virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Respiratory syncytial virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to respiratory syncytial virus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of respiratory syncytial virus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) and used to identify respiratory syncytial viruses from clinical specimens or from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of respiratory syncytial virus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Respiratory syncytial viruses cause a number of respiratory tract infections, including the common cold, pharyngitis, and infantile bronchopneumonia.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

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§ 866.3490 Rhinovirus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Rhinovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to rhinovirus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of rhinovirus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Rhinoviruses cause common colds.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25047, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38792, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3500 Rickettsia serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Rickettsia serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to rickettsia in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of rickettsial antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify rickettsia directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by virus-like bacteria belonging to the genus *Rickettsiae* and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Rickettsia are generally transmitted by arthropods (e.g., ticks and mosquitoes) and produce infections in humans characterized by rash and fever (e.g., typhus fever, spotted fever, Q fever, and trench fever).

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.3510 Rubella virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Rubella virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to